

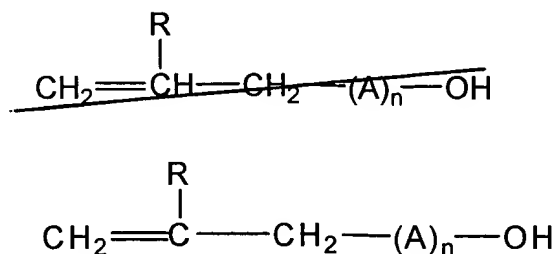
Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) A process for making an acrylic polyol, said process being performed essentially in the absence of styrene, methyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, and comprising:

- (a) initially charging a reactor with an allylic alcohol, 0-50% of the total amount to be used of a C₂-C₂₀ alkyl or aryl acrylate or methacrylate monomer and 0-100% of the total amount to be used of a free-radical initiator;
- (b) heating the reactor contents to a temperature within the range of 100-250°C; and
- (c) gradually adding to the reactor the remaining acrylic monomer and initiator;

wherein the allylic alcohol has the general structure:

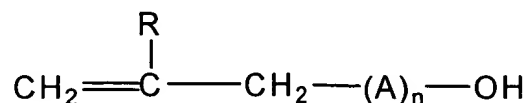
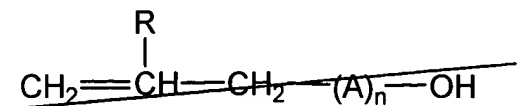


in which R is hydrogen, a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, or a C₆-C₁₂ aryl group; A is an oxyalkylene group; and n, which is an average number of oxyalkylene groups, is within the range of 1 to about 5; and wherein the process gives a total monomer conversion greater than about 90%.

2. (Cancelled)
3. (Original) The process of claim 1 having a total monomer conversion greater than about 95%.
4. (Original) The process of claim 1 having a total monomer conversion greater than about 99%.

5. (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein the acrylic polyol has a number average molecular weight less than about 5,000 and a weight average molecular weight less than about 10,000.
6. (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein the acrylic polyol has a number average molecular weight less than about 2,500 and a weight average molecular weight less than about 5,000.
7. (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein the acrylic polyol has a molecular weight distribution less than about 3.5.
8. (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein the acrylic polyol has a molecular weight distribution less than about 2.5.
9. (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein the liquid acrylic polyol has a hydroxyl number within the range of about 20 mg KOH/g to about 250 mg KOH/g.
10. (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein the acrylic monomer is a C₂-C₂₀ alkyl acrylate or methacrylate.
11. (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein the acrylic monomer is selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, n-butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, hexyl methacrylate, n-butyl methacrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, and mixtures thereof.
12. (Cancelled).
13. (Cancelled).
14. (Currently amended) The process of claim ~~12~~ 1 wherein n is within the range of about 1 to about 2.
15. (Currently amended) The process of claim ~~12~~ 1 wherein the allylic alcohol is allyl alcohol monopropoxylate.
16. (Currently amended) A process for making an acrylic polyol, said process being performed at reflux temperature under atmospheric pressure, essentially in the absence of styrene, methyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, and comprising:
 - (a) initially charging a reactor with an allylic alcohol, 0-50% of the total amount to be used of C₂ to C₂₀ alkyl or aryl acrylate or methacrylate and 0-100% of the total amount to be used of a free-radical initiator;
 - (b) heating the reactor contents to reflux; and

(c) gradually adding to the reactor the remaining acrylic monomer and initiator; wherein the acrylic monomer has a boiling point the same as or higher than the allylic alcohol, wherein the allylic alcohol has the general structure:



in which R is hydrogen, a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, or a C₆-C₁₂ aryl group; A is an oxyalkylene group; and n, which is an average number of oxyalkylene groups, is within the range of 1 to about 15; and wherein the process gives a total monomer conversion greater than about 90%.

17. (Currently amended) The process of claim 16 having a total monomer conversion greater than about ~~90%~~ 95%.

18. (Original) The process of claim 17 wherein the free-radical initiator contains less than 30 wt % of water.